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between the Imperial German Government and the United States by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

SEC. 2. That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the date of the termination of the present war or of the present or existing emergency in any acts of Congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of the President containing provisions contingent upon the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, the date when this resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, notwithstanding any provision in any act of Congress or joint resolution providing any other mode of determining the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency.

SEC. 3. That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with the German Government and its nationals, and for this purpose, it is hereby provided that unless within 45 days from the date when this resolution becomes effective the German Government shall duly notify the President of the United States that it has declared a termination of the war with the United States and that it waives and renounces on behalf of itself and its nationals any claim, demand, right, or benefit against the United States or its nationals that it or they would not have had the right to assert had the United States ratified the treaty of Versailles, the President of the United States shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to proclaim the fact that the German Government has not given the notification hereinbefore mentioned, and thereupon and until the President shall have proclaimed the receipt of such notification commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany and the making of loans or credits and the furnishing of financial assistance or supplies to the German Government or the inhabitants of Germany, directly or indirectly, by the Government or the inhabitants of the United States shall, except with the license of the President, be prohibited.

SEC. 4. That whoever shall willfully violate the foregoing prohibition whenever the same shall be in force shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers, or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, concerned in such violation, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as a waiver by the United States of any rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages to which the United States has become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States by reason of its participation in the war, or otherwise, and all fines, forfeitures, penalties, and seizures imposed or made by the United States are hereby ratified, confirmed, and maintained.

The vote by which this resolution passed was 242 yeas and 150 nays, two answering "present" and 33 members not voting. With but very few exceptions, both in the debate and in the voting, the alignment was according to party lines, the Republicans voting for and the Democrats against the resolution.

On April 12 the resolution was received by the Senate, and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee without discussion. It will be ten days at least, probably, before the resolution is reported out.

On April 14 Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution to be substituted for the House resolution. It provides for trade with Germany, but makes no reference to the treaty and would be no bar to its ratification. It reflects the attitude of the "mild reservationists."

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

The annual meeting of the American section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in session in Chicago, April 23-24, has been discussing important details of reconstruction of its administrative machinery, revision of its constitution, choice of headquarters, and the employment of a salaried executive. A report of its deliberations we will publish next month. In the official call for this gathering it was stated:

In 1915 we declared that as women we desired to serve this great cause of just and permanent peace because "as women we felt a peculiar revolt against the cruelty and waste of war"; and although we would not prolong the segregated efforts of the sexes for social ends we felt that we women, so long ignored in all choices that made war, might strengthen each other best for protest and effort if we could have an inner circle of devotion of our very own in the many-sided international movement.

Today, in 1920, the fruits of "collective homicide" are before us. The ruthless sacrifice of life, of health, of treasure, of childhood asset of the future generations, of the feeling of human brotherhood, and the will to live at peace with all men—these are beyond any loss the most frightful dream could picture.

And in our own land the reactionary influences hold us back at once from any adequate relief of the world's misery and from any effective reorganization of the forces of normal life to prevent a continuance of war and preparation for future war.

More than this, we are suffering from hysterical fear and suspicion, one class of another, that lead to denial of the constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly, that lead to cruel and senseless raids and deportations, and that threaten the inmost defenses of our democratic ideals. We, therefore, lack the guidance of that many-sided truth that "above all things, in open struggle with error, always beareth away the victory." We are on the verge of a presidential campaign. We have millions of new voters among the women of this land. We have great bodies of organized womanhood already pledged to philanthropic effort, to educational advance, to better labor conditions, to full legal rights of women and the saving of child life, and to a finer political method and spirit of action. All that these women are pledged to accomplish may be nullified in a moment when men are set to kill one another by wholesale as the most sacred of duties.

Unless the women now invested with full power and responsibility of citizenship can rise to the supreme need of the hour, the need for clear thinking and fearless speaking concerning these ordered ways of legal and political, of commercial and industrial, of educational and social organization of world interests to the end of just and permanent peace, they are building upon the sand.

However strong a hold the "mysticism of militarism" still has upon the common imagination, those who have suffered most during these last years have learned that we must not have another world war. They understand that we must end the fragments of little wars that still further ravage desolate and bankrupt nations. We all are convinced that we must learn a better way of living and working together. Men and women in comradeship must find and make straight that way. But women—women of all races and peoples—may well for a while at least work somewhat by themselves until they become strong and commanding in their power of motherhood to declare that this obsolete legalizing of human slaughter must be outgrown.

The program of this section of this international organization, as defined by the executive board at its meeting in New York, March 4, 1920, was as follows:

1. Fight the world famine (a) by philanthropic contributions and government loans; (b) by spreading information concerning the lamentable conditions in starving Europe.

2. Stand for our constitutional rights of free speech, free press, free assembly, and minority representation in legislature.

3. Support bills for universal physical education without military training; oppose military training in our schools and compulsory military service.

4. Urge through all official channels the repatriation of all prisoners of war, especially the many thousands languishing in Siberia.

5. Protest against the spirit and methods of "raids" and seizure for deportation and exile, and do all in our power to allay the hysteria and panic which make these possible.

6. Appeal for the immediate release from prison of political offenders whose only offense is opposition to war.

7. Permeate the Americanization movement with the spirit of appreciation of the gifts of many races to our national life.

8. If the League of Nations Covenant is signed by the United States, work for its amendment along lines of equality of rights among nations and true union of peoples to abolish war. If it is not signed, work for the third Hague Conference and a better League of Nations.

9. Support morally and financially the international headquarters at Geneva and circulate the publications of the Women's International League.

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES

OPPOSITION TO RECOGNITION OF SOVIET-CONTROLLED Russia by the United States Government was expressed in a petition to President Wilson, March 28, the signers being 300 citizens of eminence, mainly of the trading, manufacturing, professional, and "moderate" reformers groups. The signers said that they believed that

"recognition of Soviet Russia would be a repudiation of all that our national life has represented for 150 years and of all the spiritual ideals for which modern civilization has striven for 2,000 years.

"Aiming to destroy the bulwarks of morality and social order, soviet tenets have attempted to interdict the teaching of religion, disfranchised the clergy, and made marriage a mere civil contract which may be broken by either party. Its system and franchise destroy representative government, which, since the Magna Charta, the world has come to regard as the first essential political factor of the modern state. Its program breaks every law of economics and in practice destroys production.

"The fundamental principle and purpose of the Bolshevik propaganda abroad is world revolution, whether that propaganda is carried on by official soviet representatives, by political parties which belong to their communist international, or by independent organizations that support sovietism because of its temporary ability to maintain its power. Bolshevism by all of its decrees, publications, and acknowledged acts has demonstrated that it is a destructive movement, depending for its success in Russia upon terrorism and a minority dictatorship, and in foreign countries upon support and sympathy obtained through propaganda. Zinoviev himself, while president of the Petrograd Soviet, declared that the very existence of the Soviet régime is a menace to all other governments.

"Where government is most stable, as in America, every element of disloyalty, disorder, and discontent is stimulated by this propaganda. Where government is unstable, as in Germany, revolutionists are subsidized and aided and an early soviet revolution is confidently reckoned upon. Even

if only temporarily successful, such an overturn, which might become an upheaval in all Central Europe, would be a world calamity. Civilization must face and meet this deadly challenge. Concessions of any kind whatever can only encourage the enemy.

"With the recognition of the soviet régime, the presence of an Ambassador and consular agents enjoying immunities (each a center of intrigue), the propaganda of the Lenine-Trotsky régime against civilization, already working through so many radical and pseudo-liberal organizations, and recently augmented by an endless stream of inspired press stories from Moscow and Petrograd, would be further ramified and dangerously extended. It is their declared intention first to undermine and then to gain control of the organized labor unrest, the stimulation of 'strikes of protest' into general political strikes and then into revolutionary mass action for the conquest of the State.'

"Thus we have in our own country, waging deadly and underground warfare against us, an enemy more dangerous and with objects infinitely more far-reaching and inimical than was imperial Germany with her host of agents and spies.

"We therefore believe that the people of the United States, acting through their Government at Washington, should now, once and for all, declare that they cannot consent to admit into the family of nations or in any other way countenance this 'government' of violence and terror.

"There must be no compromise between American democracy and Russian Bolshevism."

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE, which was to have held its first meeting since the assembly in Bucharest in 1913, in the capital of Spain, has now been summoned to meet in Geneva, June 6-12. The influences thwarting the Madrid plan at the last moment were in part political and in part ecclesiastical. As with the organization of equal suffragists in the United States at their last meeting so with this Geneva conference; the main business will be to decide on a future policy and name inasmuch as so much of Europe and America has been won to the principle and practice of sex equality in civic rights. Some members—to quote from an article by Ida Husted Harper in the *New York Evening Post*—urge disbanding. Others would merge the organization with the International Council of Women. Yet others, following the British and American example, would maintain the autonomy of the alliance, but broaden its range of action, by drawing up a woman's charter for the world and then contending for it. Incidentally an alliance so organized would watch the operations of the League of Nations and see that the provisions laid down as governing it are practically applied with the same equality in choice of the League's agents that the covenant provides for. The proposed alliance also would see that women are properly represented in the International Labor Department of the League; and that wherever mandates are given, in backward regions of the world, women's rights are protected.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Alliance, in her call for this gathering, said:

"I want to add my solicitation to theirs that the eighth congress will see our old-time band of international suffragists reunited without a break; that the old-time spirit